

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicants respectfully request reconsideration in view of the following amendments and remarks. Claims 5 and 11 are amended. Accordingly, claims 1-11 are pending.

I. Claims Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1 - 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0084292 filed by Pierce et al. (hereinafter “Pierce”) in view of U.S. Patent 6,490,680 issued to Scheidt et al. (hereinafter “Scheidt”) in further view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0014633 filed by Gruber (hereinafter “Gruber”).

Claim 1, among other limitations, recites the elements of “encrypting data to be transferred through the SOAP message with a specific secret key to create encrypted data,” and “encrypting the created signature with the specific secret key to create an encrypted signature.” The Examiner on page 3 of the Office Action (see item number 6) conceded that Pierce fails to teach or suggest the elements related to encrypting the created signature with the specific secret key (i.e., the specific secret key that is also used to encrypt the data to be transferred in the SOAP message). Further, Scheidt fails to teach or suggest these missing elements. In contrast, Scheidt discloses the use of split key symmetrical techniques to create a session key to encrypt data. See Scheidt, column 4, lines 7-10. First, Scheidt teaches that object data is encrypted using a working split key. See Scheidt, column 16, lines 49, 50, and 60-62. However, Scheidt then teaches that a digital signature is inserted into a key management header, which is encrypted using a header split key that is *different than the working split key* that is used to encrypt the object data. See Scheidt, column 16, lines 62-67; column 17, lines 9-15. Therefore, Scheidt fails to satisfy the required inter-relationship of using the specific secret key *to encrypt both the data and the digital signature* as recited in claim 1. As a result, Scheidt fails to teach or suggest the elements of “encrypting data to be transferred through the SOAP message with a specific secret key to create encrypted data,” and “encrypting the created signature with the specific secret key to create an encrypted signature,” as recited in claim 1.

In addition, Scheidt teaches that an object is encrypted using a working split key by a workstation. However, Scheidt teaches that a digital signature is encrypted using a header split key by a super card that is different than the workstation, which encrypts the object. See Scheidt,

column 16, lines 60-62, and column 17, lines 9-11. Consequently, for at least these reasons, Scheidt fails to satisfy the required inter-relationship of using only a sender to encrypt both the data and the digital signature as recited in claim 1.

Further, the Examiner has not cited and Applicants are unable to discern the portion of Gruber that allegedly teaches or suggest the above missing elements. Thus, for at least the foregoing reasons, Pierce in view of Scheidt in further view of Gruber fails to teach or suggest each element of claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1.

In regard to claims 2-4, these claims depend from claim 1 and incorporate the limitations thereof. Thus, for at least the reasons mentioned in connection with claim 1, these claims are patentable over the art of record because each of these claims depends on claim 1. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 2-4 are respectfully requested.

With respect to claim 10, this claim recites analogous elements to those discussed above in connection with claim 1 related to using the specific secret key to encrypt the data and the signature. Consequently, the cited art fails to teach or suggest each element of claim 10 for the same reasons discussed in connection with claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 10.

In regard to claims 5 and 11, these claims recite limitations related to decrypting the data and signature using the specific key. Therefore, the elements in claims 5 and 11 are analogous to those in claim 1 with respect to using the specific key for encryption but on the decryption side. Therefore, in view of at least the reasons discussed above in connection with claim 1, the cited art fails to teach or suggest each element of claims 5 and 11 as well. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 5 and 11.

In regard to claims 6-9, these claims depend from claim 5 and incorporate the limitations thereof. Hence, in view of at least the reasons discussed in connection with claim 5, these claims are patentable over the art of record. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 6-9.


CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that all pending claims patentably define the subject invention over the cited references of record, and are in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited at the earliest possible date. If Examiner believes a telephone conference would be useful in moving the case forward, he is encouraged to contact the undersigned at (310) 207-3800.

Respectfully submitted,

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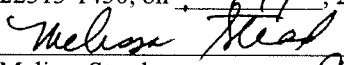
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Melissa Stead 9-17, 2008